

## W O R

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,  
Among men with hath this confusion wrought;  
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,  
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,  
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,  
Thou may not in: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.  
More personal valour *not* supply want of knowledge  
in building and *working* tips. *As butnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.  
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cata.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. To *WORK out*. To effect by toil.  
Not only every society, but every single person has enough  
to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the  
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To *WORK out*. To erase; to efface.  
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,  
*Work out* and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To *WORK up*. To raise.  
That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater  
height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked up* by storms. *Addi.*  
The fun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
*Works up* more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addi's Cata.*

We should insure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have  
*worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Asterbury.*

*WORK. n. f.* [*precip.* Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.  
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesi.* xxxiii.  
In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow  
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bac.*  
The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;  
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our talk. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.  
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal  
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess  
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this  
occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friend-  
ship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bumbling attempt.  
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this  
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics,  
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as  
they should have been. *Stillingsfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.  
Round her *work* she did emale,  
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail.  
That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the  
*work*: a likelier piece of *work*, that you should find it in your  
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some  
minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it  
your hobbyhorse: whereforever you had it, I'll take out no  
*work* out. *Shakspeare. Otello.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.  
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,  
But felt 't approaches to two warm a fun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.  
The instrumentals of riches to *works* of charity, have  
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws  
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which  
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-  
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over  
earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.  
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,  
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Milton.*

7. Anything made.  
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said  
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,  
Thee, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best  
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels  
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,  
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management; treatment.  
Let him alone; I'll go another way with him. *Shak.*

9. To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.  
It *sittab* those wits on *work* in better things, which would be  
else employed in *work*. *Hooker.*

*WORKER. n. f.* [*from work*.] One that works.  
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved  
The cruel *worker* of your kindly frowns,  
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Sponser.*

## W O R

His father was a *worker* in brass. 1 Kings vii. 14.  
 You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart  
 from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. South's Sermon.  
*WORKFELLOW.* *n. f.* [*work and fellow.*] One engaged in the  
 fame work with another.  
*Timotheus, my workfellow,* and Lucius, salute you. Rem.  
*WORKHOUSE.* *n. f.* [*from work and house.*]  
 1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.  
 The quick force and *workhouse* of thought. Shak. H.V.  
 Protagenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where  
 he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. Dryden.  
 2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.  
 Haft thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers.  
 Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such  
 pests into prisons and *workhouses*. Atterbury.  
*WORKING-DAY.* *n. f.* [*work and day.*] Day on which labour  
 is permitted; not the sabbath. Shakspere.  
 How full of briars is this *working-day* world?  
 Will you have me, lady?  
 —No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-*  
*days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. Shakspere.  
*WORKMAN.* *n. f.* [*work and man.*] An artificer; a maker of  
 any thing.  
 When *workmen* strive to do better than well,  
 They do confound their skill in covetousness. Shakspere.  
 If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? Wisd.  
 There was no other cause preceding than his own  
 will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work-*  
*man* than his own word, and no other consideration than his  
 own infinite goodness. Raleigh.  
 They have infringed the pedestal, to shew their value for  
 the *workman*. Addison on Italy.  
*WORKMANLY.* *adj.* [*from workman.*] Skilful; well per-  
 formed; workmanlike.  
*WORKMANLY.* *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a  
 workman.  
 In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,  
 Take saffron enogh for a lord and a knight. Tupper.  
 We will fetch these straight  
 Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,  
 Scratching her legs, that one shall sweep the bleeds,  
 And at that fight shall dad Apollo weare,  
 So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. Shakspere.  
*WORKMANSHIP.* *n. f.* [*from workman.*]  
 1. Manufacture; something made by any one.  
 Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embos'd,  
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,  
 Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
 With this so curious nature to compare. Spenser.  
 By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by  
 being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that  
 chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. Raleigh.  
 He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice  
 of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do,  
 in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. Wotton.  
 What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's  
*workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-  
 able creatures? Tillotson.  
 2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any  
 manufacture.  
 The Tritonian goddess having heard  
 Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
 Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
 For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. Spenser.  
 The art of working,  
 If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how  
 Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them.  
Woodward's Natural History.  
*WORKMASTER.* *n. f.* [*work and master.*] The performer of  
 any work.  
 What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast  
 To make all things, such as we now behold,  
 It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd  
 A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould  
 He fashion'd them so comely. Spenser.  
 Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. Ecc. xxxviii.  
 Desire, which tends to know  
 The works of God, thereby to glorify  
 The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. Milt. Parad. Lost.  
*WORKWOMAN.* *n. f.* [*work and woman.*]  
 A woman killed in needle-work.  
 The most fine-fingered *workwoman* on ground,  
 Aracine, by his means was vanquished. Spenser.  
 A woman that works for hire.  
*WORKY-DAY.* *n. f.* [*Corrupted from working-day.*] The day  
 not the sabbath.  
 Tell her but a *worky-day* fortune. Shakspere.  
 The other days, and thou  
 Make up one man; whose face thou art,  
 The *workdays* are the back part;  
 The burden of the week lies there. Hortert.  
Holyards.

## W O R

Holydays, if haply there were gone, *Gay.*  
 Like *worlddays*, I with would fain be done:  
*WORLD. n. f.* [*poris*; Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]  
 1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodis whatever. *Loc.*  
 2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.*  
 Begotten before all *worlds*,  
 God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by  
 whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebr. i. 2.*  
 Know how this *world*  
 Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*  
 3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.  
 He the *world*  
 Built on circumfulous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 4. Present state of existence.  
 I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm  
 Is often laudable; and to good sometime  
 Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
 I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*  
 He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*  
 Christian fortitude confists in suffering for the love of God,  
 whatever hardships can befall in the *world*. *Dryden.*  
 5. A secular life.  
 Happy is she that from the *world* retires,  
 And carries with her what the *world* admires.  
 Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts first above,  
 While life is lovely, does to heav'n make love;  
 I need not urge your promise, ere you find  
 An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*  
 By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this  
*world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away  
 our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand  
 the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt  
 to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 6. Publick life.  
 Hence banished, is banish'd from the *world*;  
 And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 7. Buſiness of life; trouble of life.  
 Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,  
 And shake the yoke of man's suspicious fars  
 From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 8. Great multitude.  
 You a *world* of curses undergo,  
 Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakspeare.*  
 Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;  
 For you in my respect are all the *world*. *Shakspeare.*  
 I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by  
 kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
 What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the  
 contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the  
 contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderſon.*  
 Juſt ſo romances are, for what elfe  
 Is in them all, but love and battles?  
 O'th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter  
 To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter. *Hudibras.*  
 It brought into this *world* a *world* of woe. *Milton.*  
 There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the  
 picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects  
 us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryden.*  
 From thy corporeal poiſon freed,  
 Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
 A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*  
 Why will you fight againſt fo ſweet a paſſion,  
 And feel your heart to lurch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*  
 9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many.  
 This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and  
 the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the  
 brethren, the goſly; the other worldlings, time-lovers,  
 pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*  
 'Tis the duke's pleaſure,  
 Whoſe diſpoſition, all the *world* well knows.  
 Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*  
 Why doſt thou ſlew me thus to th' *world*?  
 Bear me to priſon. *Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had  
 been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of  
 England, to he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable  
 reaſons. *Clarendon.*  
 10. Courſe of life.  
 Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* un-  
 juſtly. *Clariffa.*  
 11. Univerſal empire.  
 Rome was to ſway the *world*. *Milton.*  
 This through the eaſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,  
 And loſt poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*  
 12. The manners of men.  
 Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have  
 diſcretion, and know the *world*. *Shakspeare.*  
 What ſtart at this! when fixty years have ſpread  
 Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
 Is this the all obſerving age could gain?  
 Or haſt thou known the *world* to long in vain? *Dryden.*

## W O R

If knowledge of the world makes man perfidious,  
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pafs, if we could get her  
To know the world a little better;  
To know the world! a modern phrafe  
For vifits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

3. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.

The balla having recommended Barbaruffa, it was a world  
to fee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

4. Time. A fente originally Saxon; now only ufed in *World*  
*without end.*

5. *In the world.* In Poffibility.

All the precautions in the world were taken for the marriage  
of his younger brother. *Addison.*

6. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous fente; now little ufed.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as  
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and  
for all the world fo placed. *Stanley, b. ii.*

WORLDBLINESS. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetoufnefs; addicted-  
nefs to gain.

WORLDLING. *n. f.* [from *world*.] A mortal felf upon profite.  
Bafeminded wretches! are your thoughts fo deeply bemired  
in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for refpect of gain  
to let fo much time pafs. *Stanley.*

The one fort are nam'd the brethern, the godly; the  
other worldlings, timefervers, and pleafers of men more than  
pleafers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and worldlings,  
Great Mammon! greateft god below the fky. *Fa. Queen.*

For his weeping in the needlefs fream;  
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ft a teftament  
As worldlings do, giving thy fume of more  
To that which had too much. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts beftows:  
The covetous worldling, in his anxious mind,  
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we confider the expectations of futurity, the worldling  
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDLY. *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiftinction to the life  
to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no worldly fuits would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercife. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

Haft thou not worldly pleafure at command? *Shakefp.*

Tell me, ye toad-fwoll'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;  
Can worldly pleafures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a chriftian confifts in patience, not in  
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are  
commonly the effects of intereft, pride, and worldly ho-  
nour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happinefs of men and beafts no farther than  
it refsults from worldly advantages. *Abernethy.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ftate.

They'll praife how to live fecure,  
Worldly or diffolute, on that their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, ftanding by no other worldly  
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved wittnefs of worldly  
actions. *Raleigh's Hift. of the World.*

WORLDLY. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the prefent life.

It is a token of a worldly wife man, not to contend in  
vain againft the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting worldly ftrong and worldly wile,  
By fimpely meek. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii.*

'Tis his cannot be done, if my will be worldly, or voluptuoufly  
difpofed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is worldly bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my difpofe,  
Think ere you fpeak, I grant you leave to choofe. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. f.* [*pyrron*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A fmall harmlefs ferpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes  
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakefppeare.*

Help me into fome houfe,  
Or I fhall faint;—a plague o' both your houfes!  
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakefppeare.*

'Tis though worms devour me, though I turn to mold,  
Yet in my flefh I fhall his face behold:  
I from my marble monument fhall life  
Again infire, and fee him with thofe eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poifonous ferpent.

The mortal worm. *Shakefppeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Physicians obferve thofe worms engendered within the body  
of man. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

4. The animal that spins filk.

Thou oweft the worm no filk, the fheep no wool. *Shakefp.*

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